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WOMEN'S GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY INITIATIVE

MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING PLAN

INTEGRATED LAND AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE TASK ORDER UNDER THE STRENGTHENING TENURE AND RESOURCE RIGHTS II (STARR II) IDIQ

Contract Number: 7200AA18D00003/7200AA18F00015
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Cover Photo: Women in West Bengal met to discuss potato harvesting practices. Jen Peterson/Tetra Tech

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WOMEN'S GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY INITIATIVE

MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING (MEL) PLAN

INTEGRATED LAND AND RESOURCE GOVERNANCE TASK ORDER UNDER THE STRENGTHENING TENURE AND RESOURCE RIGHTS II (STARR II) IDIQ

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CEL	Communications, Evidence and Learning
CLA	Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting
COP	Chief of Party
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDL	Development Data Library
DO	Development Objective
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
E3/LU	Land and Urban Office in the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment
FACTS	Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity
ILRG	Integrated Land and Resource Governance
IR	Intermediate Result
LTPR	Land Tenure and Property Rights
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
SIR	Sub-Intermediate Result
STARR II	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
W-GDP	Women's Global Development and Prosperity

I.0 OVERVIEW OF THE ILRG W-GDP ACTIVITY

I.1 PURPOSE

The primary objective of the Integrated Land and Resource Governance (ILRG) task order under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights II (STARR II) Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contract is to assist the Land and Urban Office in the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment (E3/LU) to design and implement activities that improve land and resource governance, strengthen property rights, and build resilient livelihoods as the foundation for strong economic growth, stability, and resilience. Strong land and resource governance is important within the broader context of reaching multiple United States Agency for International Development (USAID) goals. In particular, successful implementation of this task order will enable USAID to contribute to the following four broad objectives that assist in ending extreme poverty:

1. Increase inclusive economic growth, resilience, and food security
2. Provide a critical foundation for sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity conservation
3. Promote good governance, conflict mitigation, and disaster mitigation and relief
4. Empower women and other vulnerable populations

The task order is currently designed to implement ILRG activities in multiple countries around the world using a variety of funding sources. This monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) plan addresses the Women's Global Development Prosperity (W-GDP) Initiative-funded activities in Zambia, Mozambique, Malawi, and India, as well as an emerging partnership with a private sector cocoa company. The MEL plan will be adapted to address any additional countries, as well as global interventions.

Near the end of FY 2019, ILRG was informed that it would receive W-GDP funding related with the aim of implementing women's empowerment and gender equality activities in existing and new ILRG geographies over approximately two years. This MEL plan describes the indicators to be used to track impacts of project activities, how data will be collected and how learning can inform program implementation. The ILRG W-GDP task aims to contribute to the three W-GDP pillars:

- Pillar 1: Women prospering in the workforce;
- Pillar 2: Women succeeding as entrepreneurs; and
- Pillar 3: Women enabled in the economy.

The ILRG W-GDP task will particularly work to support women's empowerment by contributing to Pillars 2 and 3. This MEL plan also recognizes the importance of coordinating with USAID's Communications, Evidence and Learning (CEL) program, which will be undertaking W-GDP-funded activities in some overlapping geographies. All indicators in this MEL plan are also included in the broader ILRG MEL plan.

1.2 COORDINATION, COLLABORATION, AND INFORMATION SHARING

Internal Coordination: ILRG's W-GDP Coordinator will lead on coordination within and among country teams, as well as ensuring that new partners, grantees, subcontractors, and staff are implementing according to country-specific and global W-GDP priorities. The team will build on existing use of WhatsApp across countries, as well as photo and story submissions from the field. Frequent W-GDP calls will be pursued at a country level, and periodically for a cross-country perspective.

Cross-Project Coordination: Under the W-GDP work, ILRG's coordination with the CEL program will be particularly important. ILRG includes partner Landesa, which is a partner on both CEL and ILRG, so some cross-project learning is expected to be facilitated through this relationship. ILRG carries out monthly coordination calls with CEL and participates in CEL's biweekly W-GDP calls. This will facilitate cross project coordination on gender implementation, collection and evaluation of data, research, and policy engagement, to ensure alignment of activities, data collection, and messaging both internally and within countries. ILRG will also build relationships with USAID programs with gender-related work; for example with the Advancing Rights in Southern Africa project, which has women's land rights as a focal theme in its countries, which include Mozambique, Zambia, and Malawi.

1.3 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

To achieve the task order's objective and associated results, Tetra Tech works collaboratively with E3/LU and USAID missions and operating units to engage host country governments, civil society, academia, communities, and businesses through four interrelated components. ILRG works with partners to address relevant components under each task:

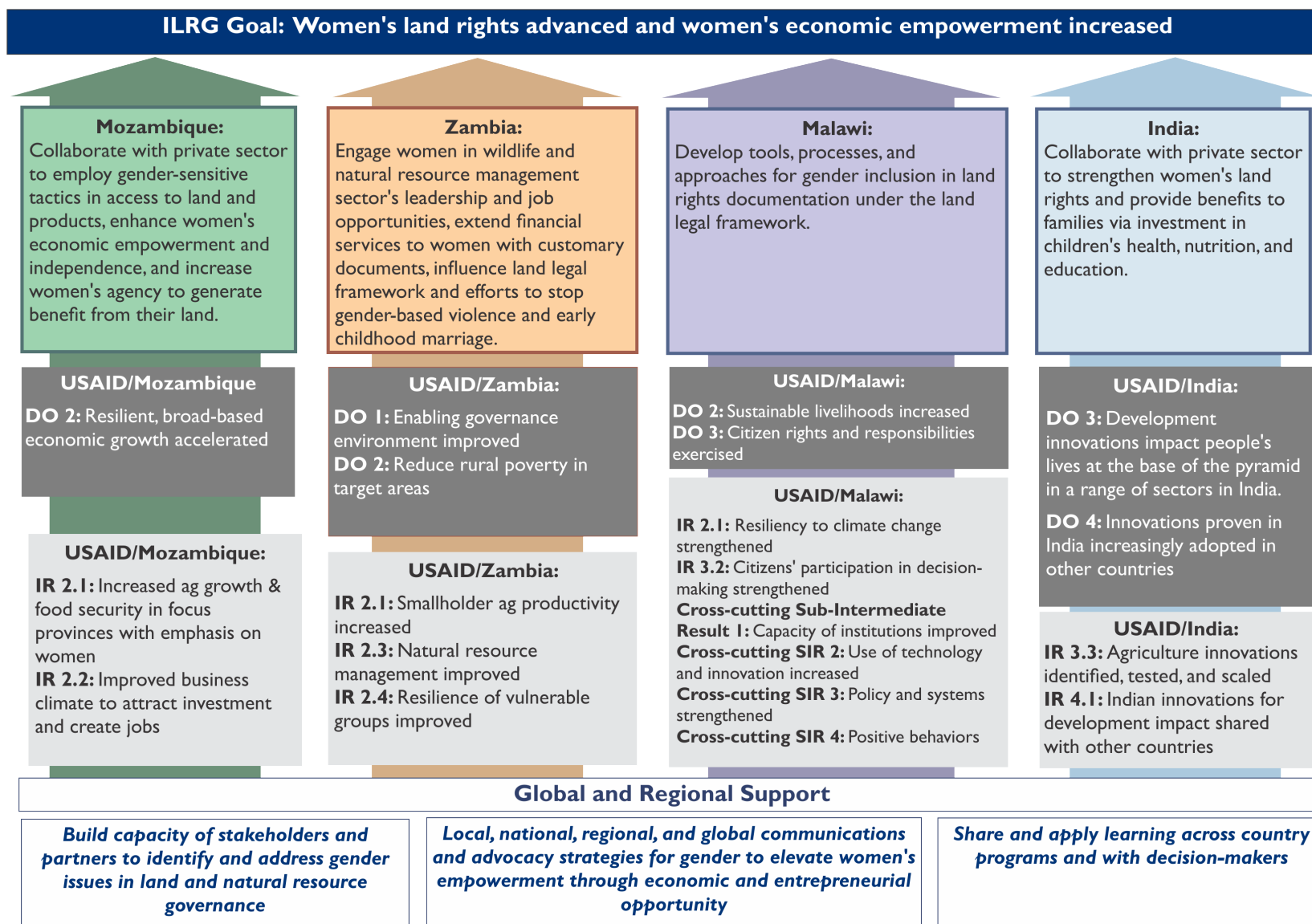
- Component 1: Support the development of inclusive land and property rights laws and policies;
- Component 2: Assist law and policy implementation, including clarifying, documenting, registering, and administering rights to land and resources;
- Component 3: Support the capacity of local institutions to administer and secure equitable land and resource governance; and
- Component 4: Facilitate responsible land-based investment that creates optimized outcomes for communities, investors, and the public.

Importantly, the team achieves these results via methodologies and approaches that similarly support positive results related to preventing and mitigating conflict, countering violent extremism, achieving women's economic empowerment, promoting inclusive economic growth, increasing agricultural productivity and food security, encouraging biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resources management, and becoming more resilient to extreme weather events.

The results framework in Figure 1 shows how ILRG proposed to use a unique package of women's empowerment interventions in each country to contribute to the specific country's Development Objectives (DOs) in addition to the overall project goal of *improved land and resources governance, strengthened property rights, and resilient livelihoods built for strong economic growth, stability, and resilience*. In practice, the relationships between ILRG engagement and each country's DOs are negotiated with the country at the time of award and/or agreement by the USAID mission during planning stages. The ILRG goal also contributes to the U.S. Government's

(USG's) Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative; Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance Strategy; Biodiversity Policy; Climate Change and Development Strategy; Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy; Urban Policy; Water and Development Strategy; Local Systems Policy; and Conflict Strategy Results Frameworks provided in greater detail for each country.

FIGURE 1. ILRG W-GDP RESULTS FRAMEWORK



2.0 REVIEWING AND UPDATING THE MEL PLAN

This MEL plan is a tool to guide overall performance of the W-GDP-funded activities. As such, the ILRG team will update it as necessary to reflect changes in strategy and implementation, based on results in the field. Monitoring, evaluation, and learning are therefore not one-time occurrences but rather an ongoing process of implementation, review, revision, adaptation and learning. The MEL team will update the MEL plan annually, and as new countries or global activities are added, if/as necessary.

3.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

3.1 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

3.1.1 INDICATORS

Table I below provides an overview of the ILRG W-GDP performance indicators including both custom and standard indicators for the partnership to track project progress, outcomes, and impact. The economic growth and land tenure indicators selected contribute to standard USG indicators and are inclusive of the official indicators required for reporting on W-GDP. Official W-GDP indicators are comprised of a predetermined subset of USG F indicators, and W-GDP-funded activities are instructed to measure and report against any F indicators in this predetermined subset that are relevant and applicable to the activity. Table 2 provides more details for each indicator, including the corresponding W-GDP pillar to which each indicator contributes, where relevant.

The ILRG team identified relevant W-GDP initiative indicators, for the base of this MEL plan:

TABLE I. ILRG W-GDP INDICATOR OVERVIEW

EG 3.2-24 (ILRG #31)	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance (W-GDP, Pillar 1)
EG 3.2-27 (ILRG #33)	Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance (W-GDP, Pillar 2)
EG 4.2-1 (ILRG #34)	Total number of clients benefitting from financial services provided through USG-assisted financial intermediaries, including non-financial institutions or actors (W-GDP, Pillar 2)
EG 4.2-7 (ILRG #35)	Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs (W-GDP, Pillar 2)
EG 5-3 (ILRG #36)	Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance (W-GDP, Pillar 2)
EG.10.2-3 (ILRG #29)	Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance (W-GDP, Pillar 1)
EG 10.4-1 (ILRG #2)	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance (W-GDP, Pillar 3)
EG.10.4-7 (ILRG #1a)	Number of people with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance (W-GDP, Pillar 2)
EG 10.4-8 (ILRG #1b)	Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure with USG assistance (W-GDP, Pillar 2)
EG 13-5 (ILRG #24)	Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities (W-GDP, Pillar 2)
ES 4-2 (ILRG #37)	Number of service providers trained who serve vulnerable persons (W-GDP, Pillar 1)

GNDR-1 (ILRG #14)	Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed, or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level (W-GDP, Pillar 3)
GNDR-2 (ILRG #15)	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) training/programming (W-GDP, Pillar 2)
GNDR-8 (ILRG #32)	Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations (W-GDP, Pillar 3)

The selected GNDR indicators in Table 1 are consistent with USAID's Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy. ILRG will also report on GNDR-4 as part of its learning around specific activities, not as an aggregate figure for the whole program. To be more cost-effective and provide useful data for learning, ILRG will gather information on GNDR-4 around specific interventions that seek to influence gender norms

GNDR-4 (ILRG #23)	Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities
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The following custom indicator from the ILRG MEL plan completes the ILRG W-GDP indicators presented in this W-GDP MEL plan and is designed to represent leadership opportunities for women:

Custom (ILRG #30)	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas
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The ILRG W-GDP indicator table (Table 2) includes baseline figures and targets, reporting frequency, and standard indicator reference numbers. The performance indicator reference sheets (PIRSs) in Annex A contain full details for each indicator, including the proposed use of data, data collection methodologies, data quality assurance measures, and justifications for targets. The ILRG team will disaggregate all directly collected, person-level indicator data by sex, allowing ILRG to conduct task-level gender analyses to determine whether ILRG interventions have had differential impacts on males and females.

TABLE 2. ILRG W-GDP INDICATOR TABLE

The below table is organized by the standard indicator ID, with custom indicators at the end. The numbers indicated to the left of each indicator are the indicator number according to the overall ILRG MEL plan. Years below represent ILRG project years and are presented in alignment with the overall ILRG MEL plan.

N°	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR [AND TYPE]	REPORTING FREQUENCY	TARGETS					LOP TARGET
			BASE-LINE	COUNTRY	FY19	FY20	FY21	
31 <i>W-GDP Pillar 1</i>	Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance (EG.3.2-24)	Quarter	0	Cocoa	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD
			0	India	N/A	390	TBD	390
			0	Malawi	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD
			0	Mozambique	N/A	0	15,889	15,889
			0	Total	N/A	390	15,889	16,279
33 <i>W-GDP Pillar 2</i>	Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance (EG 3.2-27)	Annual	\$0	Mozambique	N/A	0	5,791,205	5,791,205
			\$0	Total	N/A	0	5,791,205	5,791,205
34 <i>W-GDP Pillar 2</i>	Total number of clients benefitting from financial services provided through USG-assisted financial intermediaries, including non-financial institutions or actors (EG 4.2-1)	Annual	0	Cocoa	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD
			0	Mozambique	N/A	0	TBD	TBD
			0	Zambia	N/A	1,000	2,000	3,000
			0	Total	N/A	1,000	2,000	3,000
35 <i>W-GDP Pillar 2</i>	Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs (EG 4.2-7)	Annual	0	Zambia	N/A	1,000	1,000	2,000
			0	Total	N/A	1,000	1,000	2,000
36 <i>W-GDP Pillar 2</i>	Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance (EG 5-3)	Annual	0	India	N/A	500	TBD	500
			0	Mozambique	N/A	0	25	25
			0	Zambia	N/A	100	100	200
				Total	N/A	600	125	715
29	Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity	Annual	0	Zambia	N/A	2,800	3,000	5,800
				Mozambique		0	103,750	103,750
			0	Total	N/A	3,000	106,750	109,750

W-GDP Pillar 1	conservation as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.2-3)							
2 W-GDP Pillar 3	Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented, positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.4- 1)	Annual	0	India	N/A	1	TBD	1
			0	Malawi	N/A	0	1	1
			0	Mozambique	N/A	0	5	5
			0	Zambia	N/A	3	3	6
			0	Total	N/A	4	9	13
1a W-GDP Pillar 2	Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance (EG.10.4-7)	Quarter	0	Malawi	N/A	0	10,000	10,000
				Mozambique	N/A	0	184,300	184,300
				Zambia	N/A	12,000	8,000	20,000
				Total	N/A	12,000	202,300	214,300
1b W-GDP Pillar 2	Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure with USG assistance (EG.10.4-8)	Baseline, endline	0	Malawi	N/A	N/A	7,500	7,500
			0	Mozambique	N/A	N/A	140,000	140,000
			0	Zambia	N/A	N/A	28,500	28,500
			0	Total	N/A	N/A	151,725	151,725
24 W-GDP Pillar 2	Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities (EG 13-5)	Annual	0	Cocoa/Ghana	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD
			0	Total	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD
37 W-GDP Pillar 1	Number of service providers trained who serve vulnerable persons (ES 4-2)	Annual	0	Malawi	N/A	N/A	2	2
			0	Mozambique	N/A	0	6	6
			0	Zambia	N/A	3	3	6
			0	Total	N/A	5	11	16
14 W-GDP Pillar 3	Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level (GNDR-1)	Annual	0	Malawi	N/A	0	2	2
			0	Mozambique	N/A	0	60	60
			0	Zambia	N/A	2	4	6
			0	Total	N/A	2	66	68
15	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources	Annual	N/A	Cocoa	N/A	N/A	60%	60%
				India	N/A	80%	80%	80%
				Malawi	N/A	N/A	50%	50%

W-GDP Pillar 2	(assets, credit, income or employment) (GNDR-2)			Mozambique	N/A	50%	50%	50%
				Zambia	N/A	40%	40%	40%
				Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
32 W-GDP Pillar 3	Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations (GNDR-8)	Quarter	0	Cocoa	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD
			0	India	N/A	35	TBD	35
			0	Malawi	N/A	N/A	100	200
			0	Mozambique	N/A	0	1,030	1,030
			0	Zambia	N/A	100	400	650
			0	Total	N/A	385	1,530	1,915
30	Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas (Custom)	Annual	TBC	Mozambique	N/A	20%	30%	30%
				Zambia	N/A	30%	40%	40%
				Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

3.2 MANAGEMENT OF THE PERFORMANCE MONITORING SYSTEM

3.2.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The ILRG MEL team is comprised of three key individuals. The W-GDP Coordinator will lead the implementation of the ILRG W-GDP MEL system. The Coordinator's responsibilities will include designing tools for data collection, ensuring that all designated staff understand and carry out their MEL responsibilities, verifying figures submitted by staff, filing supporting documentation, aggregating data and preparing for reporting, and supporting the team to discuss and use data for learning. The ILRG home office MEL Specialist manages the overall ILRG MEL system and will provide support to the ILRG team throughout the course of implementation.

The ILRG MEL team will compile data for review for inclusion in quarterly and annual reports. After compiling quarterly data, the ILRG team will submit data to the ILRG MEL Specialist for quarterly report preparation. Once aggregated with other ILRG activities, the ILRG Chief of Party (COP) will review data for final approval.

3.2.2 DATA COLLECTION

The ILRG team will use a number of methodologies to collect data for reporting and learning. For standard USG indicators and custom indicators derived from the ILRG MEL plan, the ILRG MEL team will follow prescribed data collection and reporting methodologies as described in the existing ILRG MEL plan. Precise, W-GDP-specific data collection methods are described in Table 3.

TABLE 3. DATA COLLECTION METHODS

DATA COLLECTION TOOL	DESCRIPTION OF METHOD
Data Generated through Field Activities	
Activity Records	ILRG and partners will track interventions and progress to report on the number of women whose land rights are documented and/or protected, the number of institutions that receive capacity building activities to improve their capacity to address land rights, proportion of female participants in programs designed to increase economic assets, adaptive management events held by the team to learn from W-GDP data, publications developed to share knowledge on related topics.
Training Records	The team will document training data for trainings designed to increase women farmers' technical skills, and trainings working with farmer associations to increase women's participation and influence. Attendance records will track the number of males, females, and youth in attendance. For relevant trainings, post-training surveys will gather participants' self-reporting on their agreement with the concept of males and females' equal access to resources and opportunities.
Secondary Data	
Direct Count of Progress	The ILRG field teams will perform direct counts for progress of legislation that promotes gender equality and non-discrimination at the national or sub-national level.
Local Records	ILRG will use existing records from community governance structures to calculate the percent of female representation within each structure's governing body.
Survey and Assessments	

Tenure Security Survey	ILRG will use surveys to assess the change in perception of tenure security over time. Since ILRG works in broad geographic regions and assessments cannot be carried out for all individuals, ILRG will use a sample to determine the proportion of people within the region who have changed their perceptions, and will extrapolate the data to the population in question in that respective region. Baseline data will be collected according to each country's interventions and timeline.
Equal Access	When relevant interventions take place surrounding equal access to land and other economic resources, a brief survey and observations will be utilized to determine the change in attitudes about equal access. This data will be used for learning purposes to identify successful activities and approaches. Survey results will be shared in the annual report.
Other	
Qualitative Assessments and Case Studies	The team will gather qualitative data for a number of indicators and to support learning activities. ILRG will use interviews to collect qualitative information from those individuals trained to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality and women's empowerment to understand the full range of outcomes and impacts resulting from the implementation of pilot activities and to gather success stories.

The ILRG team will collect data in alignment with ADS 579 Geographic Data Collection Submission Standards. The team will collect activity data at relevant local administrative units (specifically at the district and community level) and household data at village and site-specific locations. The ILRG home office MEL Specialist will submit data annually to USAID in alignment with data privacy and best practices.

Several technical staff will participate in MEL data collection. Specific staff members have been designated as point people for each indicator (see PIRSs) and will provide data to the ILRG MEL Specialist for each reporting period.

Tetra Tech's use of cloud-based data storage systems allows multiple users to input indicator data where a central person can compile final numbers. PIRSs outline all data collection procedures and data quality concerns so that the team can tailor data collection and storage needs to ensure the highest quality data. Once the MEL plan is approved, the home office MEL Specialist will develop an overarching monitoring manual to provide guidance to all staff and will train staff to implement their MEL responsibilities. The monitoring manual will outline best data collection practices and will include appendices for standard operating procedures for relevant indicators with complex data collection methods. Well-trained staff with explicit roles and responsibilities linked to data collection and reporting will contribute to a smoothly functioning monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system, but the home office MEL Specialist will provide remote assistance to support implementation team members when needed.

3.3.3 DATA MANAGEMENT AND USE

The W-GDP Coordinator will oversee the management of project data, including gathering and filing by country-level MEL Specialists, and the ILRG MEL Specialist will spot-check documentation submitted in the quarterly report. The team will save data in Ona and supporting documentation in Egnyte, the team's cloud-based filing system. The ILRG COP will have ultimate responsibility for overseeing MEL, assuring that the MEL Specialist's work meets overall project needs.

For activities directly implemented by ILRG country-specific staff, the team will gather monitoring data using mobile forms designed on Ona. Mobile forms allow for easy tracking and documentation of activities including trainings and events. The MEL team will design and

internally test customized data collection tools to collect and report data associated with each performance indicator after approval of the first year work plan and MEL plan. Ona provides key features including multiple field types, global positioning system capture, photo upload, data validation options, and skip logic. Data can be gathered in remote regions like farms without internet access and then uploaded to the server once the device is connected to the internet. The home office MEL Specialist will grant staff members restricted permissions to access data. This user-friendly, cloud-based tool allows the team to audit incoming data more easily and work with the W-GDP Coordinator and other technical staff to address information gaps or data quality concerns. After the MEL Specialist has reviewed, verified, and analyzed data, the team will prepare data for reporting and use in learning activities.

The ILRG team will disaggregate data as appropriate and compare it over time. All person-level indicators will be disaggregated by sex. Each PIRS notes specific disaggregation requirements as well as a specific analysis plan. The project management team will review aggregated data along with learning questions for the purposes of adaptive management (see Section 4.0, Learning and Adaptive Management Plan).

Along with providing data for each specific indicator (as relevant to the time period of the report), the quarterly and annual reports will provide an aggregate figure for the number of women being supported to contribute towards the W-GDP target of reaching 50 million women. Additionally, short stories or case studies reflecting W-GDP impact on women's lives will be collected under each relevant pillar.

Per ADS 579.3.2.2, once data is collected and prepared for use, such as in annual reports, the team will submit relevant datasets collected through ILRG, such as survey results, to the Development Data Library (DDL) within 30 calendar days after the dataset is first used to produce an intellectual work or is of sufficient quality to produce an intellectual work.

3.4 EVALUATIONS

In accordance with USAID Evaluation Policy, Tetra Tech will assess interventions and results constantly to evaluate performance and improve it. Tetra Tech's annual reviews and mid-term learning activities are not meant to replace external evaluations performed by USAID; rather, they are intended to enhance the amount of qualitative information available and to feed into adaptive management.

ILRG will engage with USAID on evaluation designs and will cooperate fully with evaluators and other implementing partners to ensure data collection efforts are coordinated when USAID evaluations are taking place.

TABLE 4. SCHEDULE OF MEL ACTIVITIES

TASKS	Y1 OCT 2019 – SEP 2020				Y2 OCT 2020 – SEP 2021				Y3 OCT– DEC 2021	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
	Oct– Dec	Jan– Mar	Apr– Jun	Jul– Sep	Oct– Dec	Jan– Mar	Apr– Jun	Jul– Sep	Oct– Dec	
Conduct MEL training for ILRG staff	•		•							Tetra Tech home office staff
Collect baseline data – qualitative	•		•							ILRG staff
Submit MEL plan for USAID approval	•		•							ILRG Task Managers, home office MEL Specialist
Set up M&E system and train staff in data collection		•	•	•						Home office MEL Specialist, ILRG W-GDP Coordinator
Collect routine monitoring data		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	ILRG staff
Conduct data quality control spot checks			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Home office MEL Specialist
Submit data to the DDL									•	Home office MEL Specialist
Hold learning check-ins		•		•		•		•		ILRG Task Manager, ILRG Country Coordinators
Conduct annual strategic review				•				•		ILRG Task Manager, ILRG Country Coordinators
Conduct mid-term learning assessment								•		Home office MEL Specialist
Draft MEL section of annual report					•				•	Home office MEL Specialist
Revise MEL plan as needed					•				•	Home office MEL Specialist
Conduct internal data quality assessment (DQA)				•				•		Home office MEL Specialist
Conduct final learning assessment							•			Home office MEL Specialist

Draft M&E and lessons learned sections of final report								•	•	ILRG Task Managers, ILRG Country Coordinators
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The above table presents activities by quarter.

3.5 DATA QUALITY

The W-GDP Coordinator and the ILRG MEL Specialist will work together to ensure data quality by developing simple data collection tools including automated validation, by regularly reviewing incoming MEL data, and by training and supporting staff to verify data before submission. They will also ensure indicator-specific data quality.

A Culture of Data Quality: The W-GDP Coordinator will work to build a culture of data quality by engaging regularly with staff who provide data. She will provide thorough training and support; develop clear, written procedures for data collection tools; and follow up to provide individualized support as needed. Each quarter, she will review the data and documentation submitted to ensure that they match and will discuss any data quality issues discovered with the team, both to amend the issue and to mitigate the issue in the future. The ILRG MEL Specialist will perform random spot checks of quarterly data and share any issues with the W-GDP Coordinator to discuss and resolve with the team.

Built-in Validation: The ILRG MEL Specialist will build web-based forms with validation rules built-in to guide enumerators with data collection requirements so that data fall within anticipated ranges; digits or characters are entered as required; and fields are not left incomplete. The team will pilot these tools prior to official data collection, and both the W-GDP Coordinator and the ILRG MEL Specialist will be able to view all data online, question unclear or insufficient data, and request data entry corrections as needed.

Indicator-Specific Procedures: The PIRs in Annex A describe actions to address constraints to the validity, integrity, reliability, precision, and timeliness of each specific indicator. As teams are trained on data collection, the project will highlight these specific elements.

Internal DQAs: The MEL team will carry out two complete internal DQAs over the course of the project to evaluate data quality for each indicator. The DQA will include a review of verification documents and data collection practices, data analysis, and interviews with key individuals contributing to data collection. Tetra Tech's internal process complements but does not substitute for USAID's formal DQA, allowing the project to address data validity issues proactively. The MEL Specialist will prepare a report with findings as well as recommendations for improved data collection and revised tools or procedures where needed. Where possible, indicator-specific procedures will account for, mitigate, or minimize all identified data quality concerns.

4.0 LEARNING AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 ILRG LEARNING APPROACH

Tetra Tech's collaborating, learning, and adapting (CLA) approach emphasizes consolidation and application of learning. The ILRG approach to learning follows two separate tracks:

- Learning to inform program implementation and adaptive management; and
- Learning to deepen national, regional, and international best practices on land tenure and resource governance.

The ILRG team will integrate CLA into activity implementation, and the ILRG W-GDP Coordinator and the home office MEL Specialist will be responsible for ensuring that learning objectives are met.

With respect to adaptive management, this M&E approach:

- Ensures high-quality, timely, and reliable data and reporting by outlining clear metrics and guidelines for gathering, reporting, and analyzing performance data, using appropriate information technology solutions for efficiency whenever possible;
- Promotes accountability and learning through open and transparent reporting of activity achievements, targeted outcomes, and deliverables that are shared and discussed with partners; and
- Employs methods and approaches such as focus group discussions and key informant interviews to gather information directly from stakeholders and rigorously document and share activity results, successes, and lessons learned with USAID and partners.

With respect to deepening best practices on land tenure and resource governance, ILRG seeks to test and gather knowledge to answer the questions: *What are the links between secure rights to land and natural resources for women, and stronger participation and leadership by women for land and natural resources, on one hand, with increased economic opportunity for women, on the other?* ILRG also seeks to gather information on GNDR-4 (percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities), but also identifying the successful interventions that led to increased agreement that women should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities - in the case of ILRG, the primary resource in question is land. Interventions related to changing opinions in favor of equal access will be accompanied by an assessment to determine the extent to which opinions have changed, followed by a team discussion on the aspects of the intervention that were successful and contributed to the success.

In order to implement the MEL approach, ILRG has established three learning themes as well as corresponding learning questions (see Table 6). The ILRG team will complement monitoring data with several planned learning activities where these learning questions will be discussed and applied (see Table 5). Together, these will ensure systematic production and sharing of knowledge. Bi-annual strategic reviews, regular stakeholder meetings, and shared learning and knowledge application workshops are some of the mechanisms used to ensure sustainability and foster evidence-based decision-making. These key learning activities will bring together

practitioners on a regular basis to foster dialogue and share emergent knowledge and lessons learned. This knowledge will be preliminarily shared with USAID and once all parties agree, will be shared more widely.

TABLE 5. LEARNING ACTIVITIES

This table contains learning activities for the first year only but will be replicated in year two.

ACTIVITY	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	KEY PARTNERS	EXPECTED PRODUCT(S)
Hold monthly internal team data discussion	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	ILRG staff	Monthly reports
Conduct biannual learning check-in						•						•	ILRG staff, USAID	Semi-annual learning report
Conduct annual strategic reviews								•					ILRG staff, partners, USAID	Year 3 ILRG work plan with adjusted and refined strategies based on the reviews carried out during annual work planning process
Conduct periodic meetings with USAID on ILRG themes		•						•					ILRG staff, USAID	Common agreement on and understanding of the learning process and products
Conduct stakeholder meetings and specific topic learning workshops				•				•					ILRG staff, government agencies, local government, civil society organizations	Useful and insightful feedback on priorities, challenges, and obstacles; new task list for ILRG to overcome challenges or meet emerging priorities. ILRG will use events as part of the process to engage stakeholders and build a common understanding of themes, datasets, and buy-in to the results and recommendations
Gather results and lessons learned		•						•					ILRG staff, partners, USAID	Results and lessons learned shared with USAID, government, local governments, civil society, and other donors in various formats in activity countries, the United States, and at global forums

4.2 LEARNING THEMES AND QUESTIONS

Table 6 below lists preliminary learning questions that the team will use as a reference to inform adaptive management activities and thematic learning. These learning questions are designed to provide inputs for adaptive management as well as to gather qualitative data. Once these learning questions are finalized, the next step will be to create a four-year plan to address them during the course of the project, and to ensure that learnings are shared across project components and related USAID work and objectives, as well as to broader audiences among decision-makers and in the land and natural resource sectors.

TABLE 6. LEARNING QUESTIONS FOR GENDER AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

LEARNING QUESTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Joint titling: Does it matter for improving women's empowerment? How best encourage it within customary systems? To what extent can joint titling between siblings and/or between fathers and children provide support to wives/mothers, when they are not listed as joint holders with husbands? Does the incidence of joint titling rise when more women are included in decision-making around land certification at the community level? At the household level?2. Building on this question, does an increase in women's representation and participation in land and natural resource governance make a difference vis-à-vis the decision outcomes related to women's underlying rights to land and natural resource? (e.g., when women are more equitably represented on decision-making bodies, will women's rights to land be stronger/more equitable? At the national, local, community and household levels?) What links do we see within ILRG activities?3. How can women's representation in resource governance entities transition into meaningful participation in these entities? Do quotas help? What else is needed?4. What are the particular gaps and needs related to young women and land/natural resource decision-making? How can these best be addressed within the project?5. How can formalization/recognition of women's rights to land and natural resources turn into opportunities for economic empowerment and entrepreneurial opportunities? What else besides a name on a certificate or title is needed? (Need to assess at household level first, looking at whether women whose names are on land documents actually have a greater role in decision-making around land use and control of crop proceeds.)6. In particular, where and how do land rights recognition for women enhance women's access to credit?7. What lessons can be gathered and cross-applied between natural resource sectors (land, forestry, wildlife) in terms of women's participation in community-level governance institutions? In some countries (Zambia and Liberia, for example), community governance for forestry preceded community governance for land—what can be learned across sectors? In Zambia, how can community game ranches best integrate lessons learned on gender integration from the project's customary certification activities?)8. How does the high incidence of marriage informality in many countries affect women's participation in land governance and decision-making at the community level and within the household? How does it affect women's access to rights recognition processes?

ANNEX A. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS

Indicator 3I (EG 3.2-24)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
<p>Indicator 3I: Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance (USAID)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: EG.3.2-24 (W-GDP Pillar I)</p>
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the total number of agriculture system actors participating in the USG-funded activity who have applied improved management practices and/or technologies promoted by the USG anywhere within the food and agriculture system during the reporting year. These individuals can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers, ranchers and other primary sector producers of food and nonfood crops, livestock and livestock products, fish and other fisheries/aquaculture products, agro-forestry products, and natural resource-based products, including non-timber forest products such as fruits, seeds, and resins; • Individuals in the private sector, such as entrepreneurs, input suppliers, traders, processors, manufacturers, distributors, service providers, and wholesalers and retailers; • Individuals in government, such as policy makers, extension workers and natural resource managers; and • Individuals in civil society, such as researchers or academics and non-governmental and community organization staff. <p>The indicator tracks those individuals who are changing their behavior while participating in USG-funded activities. Individuals who attended training or were exposed to a new technology do not count under this indicator unless the individual actually applies what she/he learned. For example, if an agriculture extension agent attends a gender-sensitive agriculture extension training, he can be counted under this indicator once he applies what he learned by changing the way he reaches out to and interacts with the female farmers to whom he provides extension services.</p> <p>Improved management practices or technologies are those promoted by the implementing partner as a way to increase agriculture productivity or support stronger and better functioning systems. The improved management practices and technologies are agriculture-related, including those that address climate change adaptation or climate change mitigation. Implementing partners promoting one or a package of specific management practices and technologies report practices under categories of types of improved management practices or technologies. This indicator captures results where they were achieved, regardless of whether interventions were carried out, and results achieved, in the Zone of Influence (ZOI).</p> <p>Management practice and technology type categories, with some illustrative (not exhaustive) examples, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop genetics: e.g., improved/certified seed that could be higher-yielding, higher in nutritional content (e.g., through bio-fortification, such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, high-protein maize), and/or more resilient to climate impacts (e.g., drought tolerant maize, or stress tolerant rice); improved germplasm. • Cultural practices: context specific agronomic practices that do not fit in other categories, e.g., seedling production and transplantation; cultivation practices such as planting density, crop rotation, and mounding. • Livestock management: e.g., improved livestock breeds; livestock health services and products such as vaccines; improved livestock handling practices and housing; improved feeding practices; improved grazing practices, improved waste management practices, improved fodder crop, cultivation of dual purpose crops. • Wild-caught fisheries management: e.g., sustainable fishing practices; improved nets, hooks, lines, traps, dredges, trawls; improved hand gathering, netting, angling, spearfishing, and trapping practices. • Aquaculture management: e.g., improved fingerlings; improved feed and feeding practices; fish health and disease control; improved cage culture; improved pond culture; pond preparation; sampling and harvesting; management of carrying capacity. • Natural resource or ecosystem management: e.g., terracing, rock lines; fire breaks; biodiversity conservation; strengthening of ecosystem services, including stream bank management or restoration or re/afforestation; woodlot management. • Pest and disease management: e.g., Integrated Pest Management; improved fungicides; appropriate application of fungicides; improved and environmentally sustainable use of cultural, physical, biological and chemical insecticides and pesticides; crop rotation; aflatoxin prevention and control.

- Soil-related fertility and conservation: e.g., Integrated Soil Fertility Management; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels, such as soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiency (e.g., soil organic matter, mulching); improved fertilizer; improved fertilizer use practices; inoculant; erosion control.
- Irrigation: e.g., drip, surface, and sprinkler irrigation; irrigation schemes.
- Agriculture water management, non-irrigation-based: e.g., water harvesting; sustainable water use practices; practices that improve water quality.
- Climate mitigation: technologies selected because they minimize emission intensities relative to other alternatives (while preventing leakage of emissions elsewhere). Examples include low- or no-till practices; restoration of organic soils and degraded lands; efficient nitrogen fertilizer use; practices that promote methane reduction; agroforestry; introduction/expansion of perennials; practices that promote greater resource use efficiency (e.g., drip irrigation, upgrades of agriculture infrastructure and supply chains).
- Climate adaptation/climate risk management: technologies promoted with the explicit objective of reducing risk and minimizing the severity of the impacts of climate change. Examples include drought and flood resistant varieties; short-duration varieties; adjustment of sowing time; agricultural/climate forecasting; early warning systems; diversification, use of perennial varieties; agroforestry; risk insurance.
- Marketing and distribution: e.g., contract farming technologies and practices; improved input purchase technologies and practices; improved commodity sale technologies and practices; improved market information system technologies and practices.
- Post-harvest handling and storage: e.g., improved transportation; decay and insect control; temperature and humidity control; improved quality control technologies and practices; sorting and grading, sanitary handling practices.
- Value-added processing: e.g., improved packaging practices and materials including biodegradable packaging; food and chemical safety technologies and practices; improved preservation technologies and practices.
- Other: e.g., improved mechanical and physical land preparation; non-market- and non-climate-related information technology; improved record keeping; improved budgeting and financial management; Improved capacity to repair agricultural equipment; improved quality of agricultural products or technology.

This indicator endeavors to capture the individuals who have made the decision to apply a particular management practice or technology, not those who have had to do so as a condition of employment or an obligation. For example, if a manager in a company that distributes agriculture produce decides to use refrigerator trucks for transport and plans the distribution route using GIS information to maximize efficiency, both practices that are promoted by the USG-funded activity, the manager is counted as one individual; the five drivers of the newly refrigerated trucks who are driving the new routes are not counted. If the manager and co-owner together decided to apply these new practices, they are counted as two individuals. Another example would be if a franchise offers a new fertilizer mix developed with USG assistance and makes it available to franchisees, yet those franchisees make the decision whether or not to offer it. In this case both the decision-maker(s) at the franchise level and the franchisees who decide to offer it get counted as individuals applying a new management practice.

It is common for USG-funded activities to promote more than one improved technology or management practice to farmers and other individuals. This indicator allows the tracking of the total number of participants that apply any improved management practice or technology during the reporting year and the tracking of the total number of participants that apply practices or technologies in specific management practice and technology type categories.

- Count the participant if they have applied a management practice or technology promoted with USG assistance at least once in the reporting year. Count the producer participant who applied improved management practices or technologies regardless of the size of the plot on which practices were applied.
- Count each participant only once per year in the applicable Sex disaggregate category and Age disaggregate category to track the number of individuals applying USG-promoted management practice or technology type. If more than one participant in a household is applying improved technologies, count each participant in the household who does so.
- Under the Commodity disaggregate, count each participant once under each commodity for which they apply a USG-promoted management practice or technology type. For example, if a participant uses USG-

promoted improved seed for the focus commodities of maize and legume, count that participant once under maize and once under legumes.

- Count each individual once per management practice or technology type once per year under the appropriate Management practice/technology type disaggregate. Individuals can be counted under a number of different Management practices/technology types in a reporting year.

For example:

- If a participant applied more than one improved technology type during the reporting year, count the participant under each technology type applied.
- If an activity is promoting a technology for multiple benefits, the participant applying the technology may be reported under each relevant Management practice/technology type category. For example, a farmer who is using drought tolerant seeds could be reported under Crop genetics and Climate adaptation/climate risk management depending for what purpose(s) or benefit(s) the activity is being promoted to participant farmers. For example, if a private enterprise invested in newer, more efficient machinery to process or otherwise improve the raw product that is also intended to reduce emissions intensities, this practice would be counted under “value-added processing” and “climate mitigation.”
- Count a participant once per reporting year regardless of how many times she/he applied an improved practice/technology type. For example, a farmer has access to irrigation through the USG-funded activity and can now cultivate a second crop during the dry season in addition to the rainy season. Whether the farmer applies USG-promoted improved seed to her plot during one season and not the other, or in both the rainy and dry season, she would only be counted once in the Crop Genetics category under the Management practice/technology type disaggregate (and once under the Irrigation category).
- Count a participant once per practice/technology type category regardless of how many specific practices/technologies under that technology type category she/he applied. For example, a project is promoting improved plant spacing and planting on ridges. A participant applies both practices. She/he would only be counted once under the Cultural practices technology type category.

Implementing partners (IPs) may use sales data from assisted firms for some kinds of inputs to estimate the number of producers for indicators EG.3.2-24 Number of individuals in the agriculture system who have applied improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level], and EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level] if they use clearly documented assumptions that are regularly validated through spot surveys or similar methods. For example, an IP working to strengthen the certified soy seed market within a defined market shed in the ZOI could use data on the number and volume of certified soy seed sales by assisted firms during the reporting year to estimate the number of farmers applying certified soy seed (by using a conservative assumption that one sales equals one farmer applying) and hectares under certified seed by assuming a periodically validated planting density. All assumptions underlying the indicator estimates should be documented annually in an Indicator Comment. However, if an agrodealer gives away seed packs with the purchase of other inputs as a promotion, more validation would be necessary for the IP to assume farmers purchasing the other input are also applying that seed.

If a lead farmer cultivates a plot used for training, e.g., a demonstration plot used for Farmer Field Days or Farmer Field School, the lead farmer should be counted as a participant applying improved practices/technologies for this indicator. In addition, the area of the demonstration plot should be counted under indicator EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level]. However, if the demonstration or training plot is cultivated by a researcher (a demonstration plot in a research institute, for instance), neither the area nor the researcher should be counted under this indicator or indicator EG.3.2-25.

Participants who are part of a group or members of an organization that apply improved technologies on a demonstration or other common plot should not be counted under this indicator, the area of the common plot should not be counted under indicator EG.3.2-25 Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with USG assistance [IM-level], and the yield should not be counted under indicator EG.3-10, -11, -12 Yield of targeted agricultural commodities among program participants with USG assistance [IM-level]. For cultivated cropland, these three indicators (EG.3.2-24, EG.3.2-25 and EG.3-10, -11, -12) only capture results for land that is individually managed.

This is a snapshot indicator, which is designed to capture farmer application only for the reporting year. Individuals who applied a USG activity-promoted management practice before the intervention constitute the baseline. Individuals that still continue to apply the USG activity-promoted during the project period get counted for applying the technology in any subsequent years they apply that technology. However, this also means that yearly totals can NOT be summed to count application by unique individuals over the life of the project.

However, there are some cases where group members can be counted under this indicator. For example, as a result of participating in a USG-funded activity, a producer association purchases a dryer and then provides drying services for a fee to its members. In this scenario, any member that uses the dryer service can be counted as applying an improved management practice under this indicator.

Note that the list of practice/technology type disaggregates is broader under this indicator than the list of practice/technology type disaggregates under indicator EG.3.2-25 because this indicator tracks application of improved practices/technologies beyond those that are applied to a defined land or water area.

Project Definition: Farmers who already practice one or more improved management practices will only be counted if they adopt new practices as a result of USG assistance. Farmers who do not practice a particular improved practice before USG assistance will be counted for each year that they apply the practice.

Unit of Measure: Number of farmers in ILRG target communities who use a practice in a given year

Level of Indicator: Outcome

Disaggregated by:

Value chain actor type:

- PepsiCo farmers/non-PepsiCo farmers
- By specific improved management practice or technology
- Small holder potato farmers
- Non-smallholder potato farmers
- People in government (e.g., policy makers, extension workers)
- People in private sector firms (e.g., processors, service providers, manufacturers)
- People in civil society (e.g., staff and volunteers from nongovernmental organizations, community-based organizations, research and academic organizations)
- Others

Sex:

- Male
- Female

Age:

- 15-29
- 30+

Management practice or technology type:

- Use of PepsiCo improved varieties
- Treatment of potato seeds with approved, recommended fungicide
- Use of improved land preparation and mounding practices
- Improved crop residue management (no burning)
- Use of animal manure to improve soil fertility
- Soil testing
- Use of mineral (non-organic) fertilizer
- Improved irrigation or water management (drip irrigation, etc.)
- Use of Integrated Pest Management practices
- Use of personal protective equipment (PPE) when applying agrochemicals
- Safe storage of agrochemicals in the home (following guidelines and recommendations)
- Safe disposal of agrochemical packaging

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggregated sales of potatoes to predetermined buyers at a pre-approved price (through sales contracts to PepsiCo aggregators) • Use of technologies to reduce post-harvest handling and storage losses (if yes, explain which ones – improved jute bags, improved transport, padded trucks to reduce damage) • Use and/or processing of potatoes rejected by PepsiCo • Any other improved practices? If so, which ones. <p>Note: Only count producers under the “producers” disaggregate and not the “private sector firms” disaggregate to avoid double-counting. While private sector firms are considered part of civil society more broadly, only count them under the “private sector firms” disaggregate and not the “civil society” disaggregate to avoid double-counting.</p> <p>Smallholder Definition: While country-specific definitions may vary, use the Feed the Future definition of a smallholder producer, which is one who holds 5 hectares or less of arable land or equivalent units of livestock, i.e. cattle: 10 beef cows; dairy: two milking cows; sheep and goats: five adult ewes/does; camel meat and milk: five camel cows; pigs: two adult sows; chickens: 20 layers and 50 broilers. The farmer does not have to own the land or livestock.</p>
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: This indicator is widely used and reported in the Feed the Future (FTF)/Bureau for Food Security portfolio reviews, the FTF Progress Report and Country Pages, the Administrator's Leadership Council, the Agency Priority Goals, the Agency Performance Plan, FTF country pages, and the International Foreign Assistance Report.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Source(s): Farm records, reports from farmers supported by the project, association records
Data Collection Method: ILRG Task Leads will collect data directly from farmers' records.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: ILRG Field Agronomists
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: None known
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: January 2021
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Reporting of Data: Quarter
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions. Hard copy files will be stored by the ILRG India Gender Specialist.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: India: Y1 – 75 percent of 520 women in women's groups ILRG trains directly in 12 target communities will apply improved practices
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 05/26/2020

Indicator 33 (EG 3.2-27)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET	
Indicator 33: Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: EG 3.2-27 (W-GDP Pillar 2)	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator sums the total U.S. dollar value of debt (both cash and in-kind loans) and non-debt financing, such as equity financing, disbursed during the reporting year as a result of USG-assistance to producers (individual farmers, fishers, cooperatives, etc.), input suppliers, transporters, processors, other Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), and larger enterprises that are in a targeted agricultural value chain and are participating in a USG-funded activity. USG assistance may consist of technical assistance, insurance coverage, guarantee provision, or other capacity-building and market-strengthening activities to producers, organizations and enterprises. The indicator counts the value of non-debt financing and both cash and non-cash lending disbursed to the participant, not financing merely committed (e.g., loans in process, but not yet available to the participant).</p> <p>Debt: Count cash loans and the value of in-kind lending. For cash loans, count only loans made by financial institutions and not by informal groups such as village savings and loan groups that are not formally registered as a financial institution [1]. However, the loans counted can be made by any size financial institution from microfinance institutions through national commercial banks, as well as any non-deposit taking financial institutions and other types of financial non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In-kind lending in agriculture is the provision of services, inputs, or other goods up front, with payment usually in the form of product (value of service, input, or other good provided plus interest) provided at the end of the season. For in-kind lending, USAID may facilitate in-kind loans of inputs (e.g., fertilizer, seeds) or equipment usage (e.g. tractor, plow) via implementing partners or partnerships. NOTE: formal leasing arrangements should be captured in non-debt financing section below), or transport with repayment in kind.</p> <p>Non-Debt: Count any financing received other than cash loans and in-kind lending. Examples include: equity, convertible debt, or other equity-like investments, which can be made by local or international investors; and leasing, which may be extended by local banks or specialized leasing companies.</p> <p>This indicator also collects information on the number of participants accessing agriculture-related financing as a result of USG assistance to assist with indicator interpretation. Count each participant only once within each financial product category (debt and non-debt), regardless of the number of loans or non-debt financing received. However, a participant may be counted under each category (debt and non-debt) if both types of financing were accessed during the reporting year.</p> <p>Note: This indicator is related to indicator EG.3.1-14 Value of new USG commitments and private sector investment leveraged by the USG to support food security and nutrition. Where there is a USG commitment such as a grant, guarantee provision, or insurance coverage, the resulting value of debt or non-debt financing accessed by participants of USG-funded activities should be counted under this indicator. The total value of the private sector investment leveraged should be counted under indicator EG.3.1-14. These two indicators will not be aggregated, thus there is no “double counting.”</p> <p>[1] The value of loans accessed through informal groups is not included because this indicator is attempting to capture the systems-level changes that occur through increased access to formal financial services.</p>	
Unit of Measure: Value (USD)	
Level of Indicator: Output	
<p>Disaggregated by: Country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debt financing type; Cash - Debt financing type; In-kind • Cash debt financing recipient size; Individuals/microenterprises • Cash debt financing recipient size; Small and medium enterprises • Cash debt financing recipient size; Large enterprises and corporations 	

Microenterprises employed <10 people in the previous 12 months, small enterprises employed 10-49 people, medium enterprises employed 50-249 individuals and large enterprises and corporations employed >250 individuals.

- Cash debt financing recipient sex; Male producer/proprietor
- Cash debt financing recipient sex; Female producer/proprietor
- Cash debt financing recipient sex: Mixed

If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. If the enterprise has more than one proprietor, classify the firm as Male if all of the proprietors are male, as Female if all of the proprietors are female, and as Mixed if the proprietors are male and female.

- Cash debt financing recipient age: 15-29 years old
- Cash debt financing recipient age: 30+,
- Cash debt financing recipient age: mixed

If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the age of the proprietor should be used for classification. If the enterprise has more than one proprietor, classify the firm as 15-29 if all of the proprietors are aged 15-29, as 30+ if all of the proprietors are aged 30+, and as Mixed if the proprietors are from both age groups.

- In-kind debt financing recipient size; Individuals/microenterprises
- In-kind debt financing recipient size; Small and medium enterprises
- In-kind debt financing recipient size; Large enterprises and corporations

Microenterprises employed <10 people in the previous 12 months, small enterprises employed 10-49 people, medium enterprises employed 50-249 individuals and large enterprises and corporations employed >250 individuals.

- In-kind debt financing recipient sex; Male producer/proprietor
- In-kind debt financing recipient sex; Female producer/proprietor
- In-kind debt financing recipient sex: Mixed

If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. If the enterprise has more than one proprietor, classify the firm as Male if all of the proprietors are male, as Female if all of the proprietors are female, and as Mixed if the proprietors are male and female.

- In-kind debt financing recipient age: 15-29 years old
- In-kind debt financing recipient age: 30+
- In-kind debt financing recipient age: mixed

If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the age of the proprietor should be used for classification. If the enterprise has more than one proprietor, classify the firm as 15-29 if all of the proprietors are aged 15-29, as 30+ if all of the proprietors are aged 30+, and as Mixed if the proprietors are from both age groups.

- Non-debt financing recipient size: Individuals/microenterprises
- Non-debt financing recipient size: Small and medium enterprises
- Non-debt financing recipient size: Large enterprises and corporations

Microenterprises employed <10 people in the previous 12 months, small enterprises employed 10-49 people, medium enterprises employed 50-249 individuals and large enterprises and corporations employed >250 individuals.

- Non-debt financing recipient sex: Male
- Non-debt financing recipient sex: Female
- Non-debt financing recipient sex: Mixed

If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the sex of the proprietor should be used for classification. If the enterprise has more than one proprietor, classify the firm as Male if all of the proprietors are male, as Female if all of the proprietors are female, and as Mixed if the proprietors are male and female.

- Non-debt financing recipient age: 15-29,
- Non-debt financing recipient age: 30+,
- Non-debt financing recipient age: Mixed

If the enterprise is a single proprietorship, the age of the proprietor should be used for classification. If the enterprise has more than one proprietor, classify the firm as 15-29 if all of the proprietors are aged 15-29, as 30+ if all of the proprietors are aged 30+, and as Mixed if the proprietors are from both age groups.
Baseline: N/A
Indicator Validity: Increased access to finance demonstrates improved inclusion in the financial sector and appropriate financial service offerings. This in turn will help to strengthen and expand markets and trade, IR.2 of the Global Food Security results framework (and also contributes to Intermediate Result [IR] 3 Increased employment, entrepreneurship and small business growth) and to achieve the key objective of inclusive agriculture-led economic growth (with agriculture sector being defined broader than just crop production). In turn, this contributes to the goals of reducing poverty and hunger.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Source(s): Project records on amount loaned.
Data Collection Method: ILRG staff will fill out mobile activity forms noting the name of the program, region, and technical focus of each activity, and the gender of each beneficiary.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: All ILRG staff
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: October 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed by the ILRG Gender Specialist as it is received. They will then be spot checked by the ILRG Country Coordinator, the home office MEL Specialist, and finally reviewed by the ILRG COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Annual
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions. Hard copy files will be stored by the ILRG Gender Specialist.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Targets are determined in line with the W-GDP Work Plan.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: Green Resources (Mozambique) values relate to "value of relinquished tree assets, plus the GRAS cash.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 05/26/2020

Indicator 34 (EG 4.2-I)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 34: Number of clients benefitting from financial services provided through USG-assisted financial intermediaries, including non-financial institutions or actors <input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: EG 4.2-I (W-GDP Pillar 2)
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Archived in the FY18 Master Indicators List (MIL) of Foreign Assistance Indicators, EG.4.2-I has been reactivated in the FY19 MIL to report USAID results for the Women's Global Prosperity and

<p>Development (W-GDP) Initiative. W-GDP is a White House led, interagency Initiative. All USAID and State Department operating units (OU) are required to report results as applicable.</p> <p>The total number of clients (e.g. borrowers, savers, and clients accessing other services, such as, business/agriculture related insurance) served by the USG-assisted intermediaries. Clients may belong to enterprises of differing scale (individual, micro, small, medium and large) as well as different agriculture or business sectors</p> <p>In the context of enterprise development, Financial Services includes the provision of loans, the acceptance of savings deposits, extension of business/agriculture related insurance and payments services, such as, the provision or cashing of money orders, and other similar services benefiting female and male clients. A financial intermediary is typically an institution, such as a bank. A non-financial institution could be an NGO.</p> <p>Clients should be counted only once per reporting year regardless of the number of financial services received during the year.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number
Level of Indicator: Output
Disaggregated by: Country, Sex (males/females)
Baseline: N/A
Indicator Validity: This is a standard output indicator in a results framework in which economic opportunity and empowerment are objectives. This indicator measures financial inclusion and depth of access to financial markets.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Source(s): Activity records, records of enterprises and intermediaries
Data Collection Method ILRG staff will fill out mobile activity forms noting the name of the program, region, and technical focus of each activity, and the gender of beneficiaries.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: All ILRG staff
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: October 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed by the ILRG Gender Specialist as it is received. They will then be spot checked by the ILRG Country Coordinator, the home office MEL Specialist, and finally reviewed by the ILRG COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Annual
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions. Hard copy files will be stored by the ILRG Gender Specialist.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Targets are determined in line with the W-GDP Work Plan
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 05/26/2020

Indicator 35 (EG 4.2-7)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
<p>Indicator 35: Number of individuals participating in USG-assisted group-based savings, micro-finance or lending programs</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: EG 4.2-7 (W-GDP Pillar 2)</p>
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator tracks individual participation in group-based savings, microfinance, or lending programs. This performance indicator, along with the similar Zone of Influence (ZOI) indicator, tracks financial inclusion.</p> <p>Group-based savings programs are formal or informal community programs that serve as a mechanism for people in poor communities with otherwise limited access to financial services to pool their savings. The specific composition and function of the savings groups group vary and can include rotating loan disbursement. The definition is inclusive of all of the different types of group-based savings programs.</p> <p>According to the World Bank, microfinance can be defined as approaches to provide financial services to households and micro-enterprises that are excluded from traditional commercial banking services. Typically, these are low-income, self-employed or informally employed individuals, with no formalized ownership titles on their assets and with limited formal identification papers [1] [2].</p> <p>This indicator captures the uptake of financial services by the participants of USG-funded activities.</p> <p>It should be noted that the indicator captures the numbers who are participating but does not say anything about the intensity of participation. Furthermore, while summing the number of individuals participating in savings and credit programs is acceptable as a measure of financial inclusion, saving and credit are functionally different and the numbers participating in each type of program should not be compared against each other. Savings groups have added benefits, like fostering social capital, that also contribute to resilience and a household's ability to manage risk and protect their well-being.</p> <p>[1] For more on microfinance please refer to the World Bank working paper on microfinance.</p> <p>[2] World Bank FINDEX http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/globalindex</p>
Unit of Measure: Number
Level of Indicator: Output
<p>Disaggregated by:</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Sex: Female, Male</p> <p>Age: 15-29, 30+</p> <p>Product Type: Savings, Credit</p> <p>Duration: New (participated in a savings, micro-finance or lending program for the first time in the reporting year); Continuing (participated in a savings, micro-finance or lending program in a previous reporting year and continues to participate in a savings, micro-finance or lending program in the current reporting year)</p>
Baseline: N/A
<p>Indicator Validity: Access to group-based savings, microfinance, or lending programs is one pathway to a household's financial inclusion. Access to financial services is important for households to diversify their livelihood strategies, protect well-being outcomes and manage risks. This indicator links to Intermediate Result (IR).6: Improved Adaptation to and Recovery from Shocks and Stresses in the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) Results Framework.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Source(s): Activity records outlining lending program, participant data
Data Collection Method ILRG staff will fill out mobile activity forms noting the name of the program, region, and technical focus of each activity, and the gender of each individual participant.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: All ILRG staff
DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance: None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: October 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed by the ILRG Gender Specialist as it is received. They will then be spot checked by the ILRG Country Coordinator, the home office MEL Specialist, and finally reviewed by the ILRG COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Annual
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions. Hard copy files will be stored by the ILRG Gender Specialist.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Targets are determined in line with the W-GDP Work Plan
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 05/26/2020

Indicator 36 (EG 5-3)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 36: Number of microenterprises supported by USG assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: EG 5-3 (W-GDP Pillar 2)
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Includes microenterprises receiving assistance through a USG-supported value chain or supply chain, as well as microentrepreneurs receiving business development services or embedded services. A microenterprise is defined as a very small enterprise owned and operated by poor people, usually in the informal sector. For USAID program purposes, the term is restricted to enterprises with 10 or fewer workers, including the microentrepreneur and any unpaid family workers. Crop production activities, previously excluded from the scope of the definition, are now included as long as they otherwise qualify on the basis of enterprise size and the economic status of the owner-operator and employees.
Specific Definition: For the purposes of this partnership, small family farming enterprises will be counted.
Unit of Measure: Number
Level of Indicator: Output
Disaggregated by: Country, sex of entrepreneur (male/female)
Baseline: N/A
Indicator Validity: Provides a basic measure of the scale of USG efforts to expand access to enterprise services among the poor and otherwise disadvantaged. This will be used to demonstrate financial inclusion and depth of access to finance.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Source(s): Project and activity records documenting support provided

Data Collection Method ILRG staff will fill out mobile activity forms noting the name of the program, region, and technical focus of each activity, and the gender of each individual participant. At trainings or meetings, attendees will complete a hard-copy register, which will be scanned and uploaded to Ona.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: All ILRG staff
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: None
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: October 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed by the ILRG Gender Specialist as it is received. They will then be spot checked by the ILRG Country Coordinator, the home office MEL Specialist, and finally reviewed by the ILRG COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Annual
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions. Hard copy files will be stored by the ILRG Gender Specialist.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Targets are determined in line with the W-GDP Work Plan <i>India:</i> 10 women per each of 50 Self-Help Groups
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 05/26/2020

Indicator 29 (EG 10.2-3)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 29: Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: EG.10.2-3 (W-GDP Pillar I)
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Number of people may be a direct count, or it may be determined by multiplying number of households with improved economic benefits by the average number of people per household. Improved economic benefits are positive changes in economic earnings or consumption due to sustainable management or conservation of natural resources, which can include wages, communal revenues, non-cash benefits, economic benefits from ecosystem services and reductions in the rate of loss of an economic benefit under threat.</p> <p>Sustainable natural resources management is defined as managing natural resources in ways that maintain their long-term viability and preserve their potential to meet the needs of present and future generations.</p> <p>Higher = Better</p> <p>Number is discrete each year, not cumulative</p>
Unit of Measure: Number of people
Level of Indicator: Output
Disaggregated by:

Sex (Male/Female)
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: This indicator shows results at the outcome level to ensure that activities to improve people's economic access are effective.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Source(s): The primary data for this indicator will be provided by implementing partners and collected through the COP review of relevant project/program documents (e.g., quarterly and final reports, project monitoring records); however, other data sources such as analysis of secondary data or direct observation by post may also be a source of data for this indicator, particularly if assistance is not targeted to a specific program or training group.
Data Collection Method: Country programs will fill out a webform indicating the title of the measure, the stage, and category/theme, including an attachment of the document.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: ILRG Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people does not indicate the actual or relative size of the benefit, which may be a cash or non-cash benefit. Validity is good, integrity is high, reliability and timeliness are reasonable. Precision is variable across programs but should be consistent within programs.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: October 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed by the Task Lead as it is received. They will then be spot checked by the home office MEL Specialist, and finally reviewed by the ILRG COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Annual
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions. Hard copy files will be stored by the ILRG Gender Specialist.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Targets are determined in line with the W-GDP Work Plan
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 05/26/2020

Indicator 2 (EG 10.4-I)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 2: Number of specific pieces of land tenure and property rights (LTPR) legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and/or implemented positively affecting property rights of the urban and/or rural poor as a result of USG assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: EG.10.4-I (W-GDP Pillar 3)
DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations proposed, adopted, and implemented that positively affect the land or property rights of the urban and/or rural poor. A policy/law/regulation/administrative procedure should be reported if it – directly or indirectly – strengthens the land tenure and property rights of the poor, as defined by national poverty statistics, whether in urban and/or rural areas. This could include, for example, a land policy that seeks to proactively strengthen the rights of the poor and/or an urban zoning regulation that allows for residents to access services on the basis of legitimate property rights, whether or not they are formally recorded.

If the target population is expected to include the poor but is not limited to poor people, as measured by national statistics, the measure should still be reported here. Similarly, if the targeted geographic area is not specified, but the measure is expected to affect urban and/or rural areas, it should be reported.

The indicator measures the number of land policies/regulations/administrative procedures in the various stages of progress towards an improved land management process at the national and/or subnational level. Each new or revised law or regulation should be counted as one unit. Multiple amendments to the same law should not be counted separately.

Please count the highest stage completed during the reporting year.

Stage 1, Analyzed: Underwent the first stage of the policy reform process i.e. analysis (review of existing land policies/regulations/administrative procedures).

Stage 2, Drafted: Underwent the second stage of the land policy reform process. The second stage includes public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised land policy/regulation/or administrative procedure.

Stage 3, Revised: Underwent the third stage of the policy reform process. Land policy/regulation revised based on public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders.

Stage 4, Introduced/Presented: Underwent the fourth stage of the policy reform process (policies were presented for legislation/decreed to improve the policy environment for smallholder-based agriculture).

Stage 5, Approved: Underwent the fifth stage of the land policy reform process (official approval (legislation/decreed) of new or revised policy/regulation/administrative procedure by relevant authority).

Stage 6, Implemented: Completed the land policy reform process (implementation of new or revised policy/regulation/ administrative procedure by relevant authority).

Replaces “number of improvements in laws and regulations” as “improvements” can be interpreted differently (i.e. an entire policy or specific provisions within the policy). The revised language corresponds with MCC Standard Indicator L-1. This indicator is easily aggregated upward from all operating units. These are six different indicators, each measuring a successive stage in the progression from analysis to implementation of land formalization processes.

The definition for this indicator has been clearly operationalized, enabling implementing partners and missions to easily determine between stages. These definitions will remain consistent over collection periods.

Unit of Measure: Number of pieces of legislation

Level of Indicator: Stages 1, 2 & 3 = Output Stages 4, 5, & 6 = Outcome

Disaggregated by: Country, stage (Stage 1: Analyzed; Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation; Stage 3: Reanalyzed/drafted based on the results of public/stakeholder consultation; Stage 4: Presented for legislation/decreed; Stage 5: Passed/approved; Stage 6: Passed for which implementation has begun), number out of total reported related specifically to guaranteeing women’s equal rights to land ownership and control as a primary objective.

Baseline: No baseline research is required.

Indicator Validity: Information will be used by central bureau (USAID/E3) to monitor performance, decide budget allocations, and report to key stakeholders, including the G7 Land Transparency Initiative.

Missions should closely assess reported values against indicator definitions of the six stages and periodically review data collection process to ensure accurate reporting. Annual reporting allows missions and bureaus to use data for annual portfolio reviews.

Data are useful to track performance of implementing partners working on land formalization; however, the outcomes for this indicator are greatly dependent on host country will and processes. Decision-makers should look at country context when using data for performance decisions.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Copy of legislation/regulation, or notes from meetings where legislation is discussed, or documentation of analyses.
Data Collection Method: ILRG staff and implementing partners will report through an Ona tool, including submission of supporting documents.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precision: Number of pieces of legislation does not speak to the depth of each piece of legislation or its impact
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: October 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Baseline data from the start of the training/programming will be compared to data from a second survey at the end of the training/programming.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed on a rolling basis by the MEL Specialist as data comes in from technical staff and grantees, and by the COP before submission in reports.
Frequency of Reporting Data: Annual
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Targets include legislation and regulation analysis; proposed drafts; or legislation or regulations adopted, presented, or approved. This can include various levels of government regulations, from national to state to municipal to community. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malawi: <i>Malawi Customary Land Regulations</i> Mozambique: Target may include contributions to existing policy processes based on learning from the field in the following areas: analysis and additions to community association regulations, statutes published in gazette, recognition of community rights in land use plans, national laws for recognition of community land certificates, regulations addressing lack of market data and accepted methodologies to assess land value, absence of legal entities to represent community interest, restrictions on land transfers, and weak consultation preventing equitable benefit sharing. Zambia: Legislation and regulations that Tetra Tech anticipates analyzing, adapting, or proposing include: Land Policy, Customary Land Administration Bill & Regulation, Lands and Deeds Registry Act & Regulations, Lands Act, Survey Act & Regulations, Lands Commission Regulations, Urban and Regional Planning Act, Zambia Development Authority Act, and Zambia Environmental Management Act. All targets will be reviewed with relevant USAID missions.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 05/26/2020

Indicator 1a (EG 10.4-7)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET

Indicator 1a: Number of adults provided with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: EG.10.4-7 (W-GDP Pillar 2)
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator tracks the number of adults participating in a USG-funded activity designed to strengthen land or marine tenure rights who received legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas as a direct result of USG assistance.</p> <p>This indicator tracks only newly created, legally recognized, documentation as a result of USG assistance. Thus, data on legally recognized documentation that existed prior to, or independent of, USG assistance, should not be counted, whether the source of that data is land registries or other official sources.</p> <p>The indicator refers specifically to legally recognized tenure rights. Informal tenure systems are excluded. Importantly it does not limit tenure rights to individual ownership rights. Any legally recognized documentation of tenure rights counts under this indicator, regardless of tenure type (e.g., individual, joint, communal, business, or other). Examples of legally recognized documentation may include certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation issued by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels. This indicator captures both statutory tenure rights and customary tenure rights that are legally recognized, and also covers both tenure rights held by individuals (either alone or jointly) and tenure rights held by group members, such as members of communities or commercial entities. Regardless of tenure type, all adult members should be counted separately. Who constitutes an adult depends on the definition in the country where the project is implemented. Typically, this will conform to the definition of 'adult' under the country's census. The indicator tracks the number of adults, not the number of titles issued. For example, if it is a joint title both parties on the title would be counted. In the case of a business or group all adult members would be counted separately.</p> <p>The data for this indicator comes from a compilation of data from the official land registry (legal recognition) or from activity records. For some titles, like group or business, the individuals benefiting from the title may not be identified. In those cases activity records will supplement registry data.</p> <p>Specific definition: For joint or communal rights.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number of women
Disaggregated by: Country, individual, joint, communal, state/customary
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: Operating unit-level planners and in-country program managers will use the data generated by this indicator for the purposes of USAID strategy, program planning, making adjustments to programs, making budget decisions, and reporting to Congress and other external stakeholders, including the Sustainable Development Goals and the G7 Land Transparency Initiative.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
<p>Source(s) of Documentation: Project records; Legally recognized documentation (certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation issued by government institutions or traditional authorities). These will come from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual/joint data will be generated through parcel databases supported through ILRG program. This data will reflect customary/state information. 2. Communal data will be generated through records of communal resources and associated estimates of the number of adults associated with the resources (based on project data). In these cases, gendered numbers will be based on assumptions of 50% male and 50% female.
Data Collection Method: Data will be collected through project records for ILRG or grantees who support the registration of rights, using a mobile form to capture information on the type of ownership, region, and a photo of the certificate. These data will be processed through ILRG systems, including data quality control.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validity: There is a difficulty of double counting of households as an individual may have both communal rights and household parcel rights and thus risk being counted twice. Thus these figures will be presented separately.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: October 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed on a rolling basis by the Task Leads, and summarized annually. They will be reviewed by the COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Quarter
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Targets are determined in line with the W-GDP Work Plan
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 05/26/2020

Indicator 1b (EG 10.4-8)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 1b: Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure with USG assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: EG.10.4-8 (W-GDP Pillar 2)
DESCRIPTION
<p>This indicator measures the number of adults participating in a USG-funded activity designed to strengthen land or marine tenure rights who perceive their tenure rights as secure.</p> <p>Tenure refers to how people have access to land or marine areas, what they can do with the resources, and how long they have access to said resource. Tenure systems can range from individual property rights to collective rights, whether legally recognized or informal. What is included in the bundle of rights within each system varies. [1]</p> <p>This is a snapshot indicator, which is designed to only capture adults who perceive their tenure as secure only in the reporting year. Adults who perceived their tenure as secure before the intervention constitute the baseline. After the intervention has begun individuals that continue to perceive their tenure as secure, or individuals that newly perceive their tenure as secure, should be counted. This also means that yearly totals CANNOT be summed to count the total number of individuals that perceive their tenure as secure over the life of the project. In alignment with the definition in the SDG indicator 1.4.2, Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure, tenure is perceived to be secure if: 1) an individual believes that he/she will not involuntarily lose their use or ownership rights to land or marine areas due to actions by others (e.g. governments or other individuals), and 2) the landholder reports a right to bequeath the land. The reported right to bequeath is particularly important for gender equity, as women's ability to influence intergenerational land transfers is an important aspect of female empowerment.</p> <p>Survey modules established as part of the SDG reporting process, and agreed to by the Global Donor Working Group on Land and leading experts on land governance, are available upon request to assist projects in reporting on this indicator. These modules cover different scenarios, depending on what is most appropriate for the project: 1) one person (proxy) responds on behalf of other household members or each adult within a household is asked specifically about his or her land tenure rights, 2) data is collected at household or parcel level. Although the preferable approach in principle is to have parcel-level data and a self-respondent approach, this may not be possible in light of time and budget constraints. [2]</p>

<p>Given the time and expense involved in collect tenure security perception data, this data may not be available on an annual basis. Projects and activities that expect to generate results measurable with this indicator should set targets for outgoing years and report on an annual basis even if those targets and annual results are zero for the first years of the program.</p> <p>[1] For more information about tenure rights and the bundle of rights for the purposes of this indicator please refer to the metadata for SDG indicator 1.4.2, available here: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/</p> <p>[2] The survey module and more extensive guidance is available upon request by contacting USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth, Education & Environment, Land and Urban Office at landmatters@usaid.gov or Caleb Stevens at castevens@usaid.gov.</p> <p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures perceived tenure security for those who have documented tenure rights. Individuals may report, for example through polling or household survey, that their rights are secure. Since even legally documented rights may not be upheld in practice, for example as a result of inefficient land administration services or insufficient judicial capacity to adjudicate land ownership disputes, and because evidence suggests that many landholders make land use and investment decisions on the basis of perceived land rights (even in the absence of legally documented rights).</p>
Unit of Measure: Proportion of people targeted by pilot site
Disaggregated by: Country, pilot site, male, female, individual, joint, communal, customary/state
Baseline: Baseline figures are from Prindex Report, and no new baseline research is required.
Indicator Validity: Operating unit-level planners and in-country program managers will use the data generated by this indicator for the purposes of USAID strategy, program planning, making adjustments to programs, making budget decisions, and reporting to Congress and other external stakeholders, including the Sustainable Development Goals and the G7 Land Transparency Initiative.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Source(s) of Documentation: Notes from focus group discussions, or results from survey on perception of tenure security
<p>Data Collection Method: There are two options for data collection. The method used will depend on the country and situation, including when a new mission buys in and the depth to which ILRG will work in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus group discussions will gather data on approximate proportions of communities which perceive their rights to be secure. • A series of surveys on perception of security of tenure rights carried out by partner enumerators. Surveys to be developed based on limited time/budget available, and best practices. Surveys will be administered before and after interventions.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliability: Individuals may feel differently about the security of their land at different times or depending on who is present when questioned.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Enumerators on land work will be trained appropriately to reduce bias.
Date of Future DQA: October 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Differences among pilot sites and overall results will be considered among countries to understand qualitatively the factors influencing the success of interventions.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed following each survey by MEL Specialist.
Frequency of Reporting Data: Y3, Y5

Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions.
OTHER NOTES
<p>Notes on Targets: Targets are determined in line with the W-GDP Work Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mozambique: This target is a 10% increase above the baseline value. • Zambia: This target is a 10% increase above the baseline value. <p>*If interventions have not been carried out, in order to save USAID funding data will not be collected or reported for this indicator.</p>
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 05/26/2020

Indicator 24 (EG 13-5)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
<p>Indicator 24: Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: EG 13-5 (W-GDP Pillar 1)</p>
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Sustainable landscapes programming slows, halts, or reverses greenhouse gas emissions from land use, including forests and agricultural ecosystems.</p> <p>The implementation of sustainable landscapes strategies, programs or actions (including Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) and Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS)) generates a range of benefits for stakeholders.</p> <p>This indicator identifies the number of people in countries where sustainable landscapes activities are implemented who have received livelihood co-benefits associated with these activities. People included in the metric should be part of populations or households identified by a project with a documented relationship to the project. Beneficiaries should be reasonably assumed to have received a documented benefit or service enabled by USG assistance.</p> <p>Beneficiaries may include, but are not limited to: members of a household with an increased income or a newly secured land title, children attending a school renovated with payments for REDD+ results, or members of a cooperative who have increased sales due to increased market access.</p> <p>Examples of monetary benefits may include, but are not limited to: increased income due to government policies related to climate change mitigation such as tax benefits or access to loans, payments for avoided emissions or carbon sequestration, payment by local governments for other ecosystem services that also achieve climate change mitigation results (e.g. implementation of a specific activity).</p> <p>Examples of non-monetary benefits may include, but are not limited to: access to programs, services, or education; infrastructure development; access to markets; preferential investment or finance terms; land titling or registration; increased access to environmental services; newly defined rights or authorities; protection of traditional livelihoods and customary rights; environmental and other benefits from avoided deforestation and degradation, improved afforestation, or increased productivity from climate-smart agricultural practices.</p> <p>Individuals receiving benefits from more than one sustainable landscapes activity, or receiving multiple benefits from a single activity, should be counted once per fiscal year.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number of people
Level of Indicator: Outcome
Disaggregated by: Country, Sex (male/female)
Baseline: N/A

Indicator Validity: This indicator is used to track the benefits accruing to people because of the implementation of sustainable landscapes strategies, programs, or actions.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Source(s): Activity records detailing program or benefits and participant information
Data Collection Method ILRG staff will fill out mobile activity forms noting the name of the program, region, and technical focus of each activity, and the gender of each beneficiary.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: All ILRG staff
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validity: Extent of benefit will vary across individuals.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: October 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed by the ILRG Gender Specialist as it is received. They will then be spot checked by the ILRG Country Coordinator, the home office MEL Specialist, and finally reviewed by the ILRG COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Annual
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions. Hard copy files will be stored by the ILRG Gender Specialist.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Targets are determined in line with the W-GDP Work Plan
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 05/26/2020

Indicator 37 (ES 4-2)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 37: Number of service providers trained who serve vulnerable persons <input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: ES 4-2 (W-GDP Pillar I)
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Count of individual(s) taught one or more particular skill, types of behavior, approaches, and/or attitudes that increase their capacity to serve vulnerable persons.</p> <p>Frequency: Count each person who completes a training. If an individual completes more than one training, they may be counted each time they complete a discrete training in its entirety.</p> <p>Indicate against which fund/program you are reporting in the indicator narrative.</p> <p>OUs should only report against this indicator if programming under one or more of the following Congressionally directed funds/programs—Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF); Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF); Victims of Torture fund (VOT); Disability Program and Wheelchair Program. If your OU programs more than one of the Congressional directives above, disaggregate your total figures by fund/program.</p>

<p>Terms:</p> <p>Service Providers: Skilled individuals providing a social service as defined by country programs. This can include individuals within public, private, and international entities, as well as community and family members, who reduce risks, develop or reinforce capacities and/or knowledge, provide care or assistance, seek to improve mental health, seek to protect children and/or adults from violence, support reintegration, and/or promote equity and opportunity for vulnerable persons.</p> <p>Social Services: Activities aiming to promote the welfare of individuals.</p> <p>Trained: Educated on a particular knowledge, skill, or type of behavior through practice and instruction over a period of time.</p> <p>Training: A learning activity intended to enhance the development of certain knowledge, skills, approaches and/or attitudes of the participants with formally designated instructors or lead persons, learning objectives, and outcomes, conducted full-time or intermittently. May include traditional, classroom type approaches to training as well as on the job or “hands-on” training such as clinical mentoring or structured supervision so long as the following three criteria are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Training objectives are clearly defined and documented 2) Participation in training is documented (e.g. through sign-in sheets or some other type of auditable record) 3) The program clearly defines what it means to complete training (e.g. attend at least four days of a five-day workshop, achieve stated key competencies, score XX% on post-test exam, etc.) <p>Vulnerable Persons:</p> <p>For the purposes of this indicator, vulnerable persons encompass the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persons with disabilities defined as those who have physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various attitudinal and environmental barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others; - Survivors of war and conflict who have acquired mobility-related injuries, including conditions resulting from interrupted health services; - Survivors of torture and trauma, including gender-based violence; - Children below the age of 18 who are: at risk of developmental delays linked to deficiencies in health, nutrition and/or caregiver support; living without permanent and protective care; at risk of losing permanent protective family care; and/or at risk of exposure to violence, exploitation, abuse and/or neglect; and - Caregivers of the persons identified above.
Unit of Measure: Number
Level of Indicator: Output
Disaggregated by: Country
Baseline: N/A
<p>Indicator Validity: This indicator is a direct (output) measure of the number of individuals trained to provide social services and is included to track basic program coverage.</p> <p>Data collected from this indicator can inform program planning, budget allocations, and will be used to report against legislative requirements. Specifically, indicator will be used to monitor contributions to DRG Strategy; USAID Disability Policy; U.S. Government Action Plan on Children in Adversity; P.L. 109-95; P.L. 102-256; and earmarks in annual appropriations legislation.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Source(s): Activity records
Data Collection Method ILRG staff will fill out mobile activity forms noting the name of the program, region, and technical focus of each activity, and the gender of each individual trained. At trainings, trainees will complete a hard-copy register, which will be scanned and uploaded to Ona.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: All ILRG staff
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: None

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: October 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed by the ILRG Gender Specialist as it is received. They will then be spot checked by the ILRG Country Coordinator, the home office MEL Specialist, and finally reviewed by the ILRG COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Annual
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions. Hard copy files will be stored by the ILRG Gender Specialist.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Targets are determined in line with the W-GDP Work Plan
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 05/26/2020

Indicator 14 (GNDR-I)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 14: Number of legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted with USG assistance designed to promote gender equality or non-discrimination against women or girls at the national or sub-national level <input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: GNDR-I (W-GDP Pillar 3)
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): For the purposes of this indicator, “legal instrument” is meant broadly to include any official document issued by a government (e.g., law, policy, action plan, constitutional amendment, decree, strategy, regulation) designed to promote or strengthen gender equality or non-discrimination on the basis of sex at the national or sub-national level, which was drafted, proposed or adopted with USG assistance. This assistance could be targeted directly to the host government or to CSOs working on the legal instrument. To be counted, the legal instrument should have as its objective or intent one or more of the following: reducing an aspect of social, economic, or political inequality between women and men, girls and boys; ensuring that women and men, girls and boys, have equal opportunities to benefit from and contribute to social, political, economic, and cultural development, to realize their human rights, or to have access to/control over resources necessary to survive and thrive; or preventing gender-related discrimination or compensating for past gender-related discrimination or historical disadvantage. Legal instruments designed to address sexual or gender-based violence should be reported under GNDR-5, not GNDR-I. A legal instrument may be designed to promote or strengthen gender equality at national or sub-national (including local or community) levels, and affect either formal or informal groups or institutions. Illustrative examples for this indicator include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws—USG assistance for civil society to draft and advocate for passage of a law eliminating a barrier to women’s effective political participation. • Policies—USG support for adoption of a comprehensive national policy on sexual harassment. Or, USG support for a Ministry of Health policy that removes restrictions (e.g., based on age, marital status or the need for third party consent) for accessing sexual and reproductive health services. • Regulations - USG support for developing a regulation covering a land administration process that ensures that women are included in formal records of land ownership.

<p>Indicator narratives should include the name of the legal instrument and should specify whether it was drafted, proposed or adopted at the national or sub-national level (e.g., draft national law on public financing for women political candidates, municipal police force develops regulations on use of joint male/female patrol cars to begin systematic implementation of existing policy to allow women to serve in all areas of policing, etc.). Items counted may include regulations, constitutional amendments or components, provisions to peace agreements, or other provisions designed to carry the force of law, official mandate, or authority.</p> <p>To report against this indicator, country programs should provide the number (count) of relevant legal instruments drafted, proposed or adopted with USG assistance during the reporting period. Country programs may count a given legal instrument only once in each stage (i.e., drafted, proposed or adopted); operating units may not report on the same legal instrument across multiple reporting periods unless it has advanced to the next stage (e.g., law drafted in one reporting period, law presented for legislative action in the next reporting period, law passed in the subsequent reporting period). For definitions of the disaggregates, see the Disaggregate(s) box.</p>
Unit of Measure: Number of legal instruments
Level of Indicator: Output
<p>Disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafted: The process of writing the preliminary or final version of a legal instrument for review and revision by a competent authority based on input from key stakeholders. • Proposed: The act of formally seeking approval for adopting a legal instrument from the relevant authority, such as the legislative or executive branch of government. • Adopted: Upon formal approval by the relevant government authority, the legal instrument has taken effect or become binding.
Baseline: 0
<p>Indicator Validity: Information generated by this indicator will be used to monitor and report on achievements linked to broader outcomes of gender equality, female empowerment and/or non-discrimination and will be used for planning and reporting purposes by Agency-level, bureau-level and in-country program managers. Specifically, this indicator will inform required annual reporting or reviews of the USAID Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy and the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security, as well as Joint Strategic Plan reporting in the APP/APR and Bureau or Office portfolio reviews. Additionally, the information will inform a wide range of gender-related public reporting and communications products and facilitate responses to gender-related inquiries from internal and external stakeholders such as Congress, NGOs, and international organizations.</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Source(s): The primary data for this indicator will be copies of the drafted legal instrument or meetings notes documenting progress.
Data Collection Method: Country programs will fill out a webform indicating the title of the measure, the stage, and category/theme, including an attachment of the document.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: ILRG Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
<p>Known Data Limitations and Significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None Known
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: October 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative

Review of Data: Data will be reviewed by the ILRG Gender Specialist as it is received. They will then be spot checked by the home office MEL Specialist, and finally reviewed by the ILRG COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Annual
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions. Hard copy files will be stored by the ILRG Gender Specialist.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Targets are determined in line with the W-GDP Work Plan Zambia: one in year two, one in year three Mozambique: one in year two, one in year three Malawi: one in year two, one in year three
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 05/26/2020

Indicator 15 (GNDR-2)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 15: Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) <input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: GNDR-2 (W-GDP Pillar 2)
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Productive economic resources include: <u>physical assets such as land</u>, housing, businesses, livestock; or financial assets such as savings, credit, wage or self-employment, and income. Programs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro, small, and medium enterprise programs; • Workforce development programs that have job placement activities; • Programs that build assets such as land redistribution or titling; housing titling; • Agricultural programs that provide assets such as livestock; or • Programs designed to help adolescent females and young women set up savings accounts. <p>This indicator does NOT track access to services, such as business development services or stand-alone employment training (e.g., employment training that does not also include job placement following the training). The unit of measure will be a percentage expressed as a whole number.</p> <p>Numerator = Number of female program participants Denominator = Total number of male and female participants in the program</p> <p>The resulting percentage should be expressed as a whole number. For example, if the number of females in the program (the numerator) divided by the total number of participants in the program (the denominator) yields a value of .16, the number 16 should be the reported result for this indicator. Values for this indicator can range from 0 to 100.</p> <p>The numerator and denominator must also be reported as disaggregates.</p>
Unit of Measure: Percentage of females
Level of Indicator: Output
Disaggregated by: Country, Numerator and Denominator
Baseline: N/A
Indicator Validity: Information generated by this indicator will be used to monitor and report on achievements linked to broader outcomes of gender equality and female empowerment and will be used for planning and reporting purposes by Agency-level, bureau-level and in-country program managers. Specifically,

this indicator will inform required annual reporting or reviews of the USAID Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy and the Joint Strategic Plan reporting in the APP/APR, and Bureau or Office portfolio reviews. Additionally, the information will inform a wide range of gender-related public reporting and communications products, and facilitate responses to gender-related inquiries from internal and external stakeholders such as Congress, NGOs, and international organizations.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Source(s): Activity records
Data Collection Method ILRG staff will fill out mobile activity forms noting the name of the program, region, and technical focus of each activity, and the gender of each individual participant. At trainings, trainees will complete a hard-copy register, which will be scanned and uploaded to Ona.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: All ILRG staff
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General: While females may participate, they may not reap the same benefits as men. Team should be careful to not imply results from participation alone.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: October 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed by the ILRG Gender Specialist as it is received. They will then be spot checked by the ILRG Country Coordinator, the home office MEL Specialist, and finally reviewed by the ILRG COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Annual
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions. Hard copy files will be stored by the ILRG Gender Specialist.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Targets are determined in line with the W-GDP Work Plan, according to the goals and interventions specific to each respective country/sub-task.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 05/26/2020

Indicator 32 (GNDR-8)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
32: Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations (USAID) <input type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator: GNDR-8 (W-GDP Pillar 3)
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): This indicator is a count of the number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance gender equality or female empowerment objectives in the context of their official/formal role(s) within a public or private sector institution or organization.

To be counted under this indicator, a person must have been trained in their role as an actor within a public or private sector institution or organization. Persons receiving training in their individual capacity, such as livelihoods training designed to increase individual or household income, should not be counted under this indicator. Public or private sector institutions or organizations include but are not limited to: government agencies forming part of the executive, judicial, or legislative branches; public and private health, financial, and education institutions; and civil society organizations such as rights advocacy groups, business associations, faith-based groups, and labor unions.

To be counted under this indicator, persons must have participated in a training of at least 3 hours, with content designed to develop or strengthen the institution's/organization's capacity to advance gender equality or female empowerment objectives. Stand-alone gender trainings may be counted under this indicator, as well as trainings where gender is integrated within a broader sector training. In the latter case, the training must include a substantial focus on gender issues (e.g., gender issues are addressed throughout the training, there is a gender module that explores the relevant gender issues in depth, etc.).

Examples of this type of training include:

- Training judges on how to execute laws with gender-related implications or provisions such as a new law criminalizing domestic violence
- Training county officials on gender-responsive budgeting under a devolution project
- Training community health service workers in GBV referral and response protocols
- Training teachers or school officials on effective strategies for creating a safe learning environment for boys and girls
- Training political party leadership on effective ways to support and advance women's leadership in party structures and political processes
- Training legal aid society volunteers or paralegals in dispute resolution related to women's land and property rights
- Training for business association or financial institution representatives on strategies for creating products and services that address barriers to women's entrepreneurship

ILRG specific definition: This counts PepsiCo staff.

In addition to tracking this data, to the extent that PepsiCo provides data on trainings conducted by PepsiCo or Control Union in other countries, with the training material developed under this partnership, ILRG will also report this data. In this case, we will disaggregate: (1) directly implemented by ILRG or (2) implemented by PepsiCo or Control Union with ILRG material(s). We will also disaggregate results by the specific type of training received (Gender Action Learning System, Empowered Entrepreneurship, PepsiCo POP, etc).

Unit of Measure: Number of people trained

Level of Indicator: Output

Disaggregated by: Sex, type of training, direct (ILRG India staff or consultants) or indirect (PepsiCo lead) training

Baseline: 0

Indicator Validity: Information generated by this indicator will be used to monitor and report on achievements linked to broader outcomes of gender equality and female empowerment and will be used for planning and reporting purposes by Agency-level, bureau-level and in-country program managers. Specifically, this indicator will inform required annual reporting or reviews of the USAID Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy; U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security; and the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally, as well as Joint Strategic Plan reporting in the APP/APR, and Bureau or Office portfolio reviews. Additionally, the information will inform a wide range of gender-related public reporting and communications products, and facilitate responses to gender-related inquiries from internal and external stakeholders such as Congress, NGOs, and international organizations.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Source(s): Training reports

Data Collection Method: The ILRG India Gender Specialist will collect training reports and upload participant information into Ona

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: ILRG India Gender Specialist
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrity: Participants may be unintentionally encouraged to give favorable responses due to the support that they receive through the partnership
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: October 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Reporting of Data: Quarter
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions. Hard copy files will be stored by the ILRG India Gender Specialist.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Targets are determined in line with the W-GDP Work Plan India: 35 PepsiCo agronomists will be trained
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 05/26/2020

Indicator 30 (CUSTOM)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEET
Indicator 30: Percent representation of women in community governance structures within project areas
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Custom Indicator <input type="checkbox"/> Standard Indicator
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Community Governance Structures include locally established (not at national level) entities which collaborate to manage and enforce land and natural resources within a specific area and Savings and Loan groups. There is no requirement for the size or the capacity of the entity. Only entities within the areas of project implementation may be counted.</p> <p>Percent of representation will be counted according to the entity's record of individuals who are part of the governing unit. If there is no official roles, ILRG will observe governing meetings and activities and prudently determine if women are in relevant roles. Participation or engagement with the entity does not necessarily indicate that an individual is involved in the governance structure.</p>
Unit of Measure: Percent representation of women
Level of Indicator: Outcome
Disaggregated by: None
Baseline: 0
Indicator Validity: This indicator will indicate progress at the outcome level for W-GDP interventions and campaigns to promote women's participation and leadership within community governance structures.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Source(s): The primary data for this indicator will be official roles as documented by the entity. Where roles are not officially documented, observations will be used to determine approximate roles.

Data Collection Method: Country programs will fill out a webform indicating the title of the measure, the stage, and category/theme, including an attachment of the document.
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: ILRG Task Leads
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance: None Known
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A
Date of Future DQA: October 2020
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Actual numbers will be compared against targets to ensure timely progress toward project goals.
Presentation of Data: Quantitative
Review of Data: Data will be reviewed by the Task Lead as it is received. They will then be spot checked by the home office MEL Specialist, and finally reviewed by the ILRG COP before submission in reports.
Reporting of Data: Annual
Storage of Data: Documentation will be stored in a secured online platform, which provides secure access only to those with login permissions. Hard copy files will be stored by the ILRG Gender Specialist.
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Targets: Targets are determined in line with the W-GDP Work Plan Mozambique: 40% representation in first year of implementation and 50% within the second year of implementation. Zambia: 40% representation in first year of implementation and 50% within the second year of implementation.
Changes to Indicator: N/A
Other Notes: None
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 05/26/2020

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